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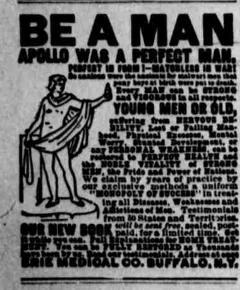
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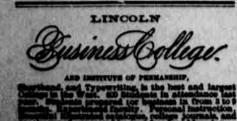


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A QUEEN CHANGE.

Showing How a Man Will Get Into the Habit of Doing Things. It was in the days when oil was first struck in Pennsylvania that one lucky possessor of some valuable land sold it at an excellent bargain. He had long had a desire to visit Europe, and as his present means enabled him to gratify his wish it was not long before he was on one of the ocean liners plowing his way to the Old World. He did England and Ireland in first class style, acquiring a fund of experience from contact with landlords and others that was certainly valuable, if only for what it cost him to acquire it.

Learning what he did at the price amon those that spoke his own language. made him in a measure curious to see how the counterparts of these gentry would treat him in sunny France and Italy. The few inquiries be made did not reassure him that Gallic or Italian hosts were any less frugal or exacting than those of the Brit-ish kingdom, so that he not unnaturally judged from past experience that so much of his time as was not employed in sleep-ing would be chiefly occupied in opening his pocketbook and making various pay ments and donations more or less just to almost everybody he was brought in con-

Whether he was right or wrong in thus assuming that everything went so long as it was paid for, he could not positively accide for some time. The theory that it was all right had carried him through Paris and other of the principal cities, after visit-ing which he had come to Marseilles. Here his eyes were delighted with reading the legend on a rather fair looking hotel that English was spoken there. Entering he found this statement only partly verified, as a knowledge of that speech was confined to the proprietor. Still as he had made out hitherto this was nothing of a shock, although he soon found the petty extortions practiced upon him were. slightest service was treated in the light of an item for the bill. Opening a window seemed to be made a memorandum of by the officiating waiter, and handing him a light for his eigar had the character of special extra.

This went on for about half a day, when he had an altereation with an official whom he erroneously took for the man that blacked the boots. As neither under stood the other too well, the traveler, possibly mistaking the garcon's natural vivacity for offensiveness, knocked him over a couple of trunks and down the stairs.

In a moment up rushed the proprietor.
"Mon Dieu, monsieur," he cried. "You have killed the waiter!"

"Killed him, did I?" was the somewhat surprised answer. "Oh, well, charge him in the bill."—Philadelphia Times.



Frederick (who is backward)-I would like to be an old time knight, to fight for She-Wouldn't it be better if you were a

An Important Person.

man-at-arms?-Life.

There are not a few men who fancy that, because they are persons of wealth and consequence in a community, they are exempt from the duties and liabilities of the ordinary citizen. A man of this sort was drawn to serve upon a jury and did not appear when his name was called in court. The court ordered that he be fined twenty-five dollars.

About half an hour afterward the man appeared in the courtroom to answer tar-dily to his name.

"You have been fined twenty-five dollars for nonattendance," said the judge. "But I had a very important business engagement!" said the man.
"Did you suppose that an engagement would excuse you for not answering the summons of the court?" answered the judge

rather angrily.

The juror, who was a pompous man with an important air, began to grow indignant at being addressed in this way.

"I would have your honor understand," he exclaimed, "that I am one of the most prominent business men in this communi-ty!".

"Oh! in that case," said the judge quiet-iy, "you will be able to stand a larger flux. Mr. Clerk, you will increase this gentle-man's fine for nonattendance to fifty dollars!"-Youth's Companion.

Dall of Comprehension Old Gent (who knows the young man's malary)—If you and my daughter could live respectably and comfortably on twenty dollars a week I should not object to the match. But you can't.

Young Man—N-o, but my salary is twenty do'lars a week, and that added to the twenty dollars a week you are talking about would make forty.—New York Weekly.

The Height of Politeness. Clerk-You say you want only one dress

Travers—Yes. I am getting it for a triend of mine. He has my dress suit, and I thought I would give him a shirt to complete the outfit.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Perfectly Fair. Miss Van Wrinkle-What! Six hundred dollars for that antique! Why, that's just twice as much as you asked for it a me

Salesman—But, madam, it's just twice sold as it was then. - New York Sun.

A Man of the World. Beggar-Please, sir, will ye lend me dime ter gat somethin ter eat? Gentleman—You've got a quarter in your hand now. What's that for? Beggar—That's ter tip th' waiter.—New York Weekly.

A Strong Hint. Old Boarder—You don't spell soup with

an "R," do you?

Mrs. Slimdiet—Certainly not. Why?

Old Boarder—I thought not; I noticed
there wasn't any oyster in it.—New York
Herald.

BEGAN AS A CIVIL ENGINEER. John Gilmer Speed and His Life as Journalist.

(Special Correspondence.) New York, Jan. 7.—It is now about fourteen years ago that I first met John Gilmer Speed. It was then, coming to New York quite unknown or at least not known by many, that he joined the staff of the New York World and began the practice of literature and journalism in which he has become so accomplished and distinguished. The World was then under the management of Mr. Wiltiam Henry Hurlbert, and although it was not then the great and successful newspaper it has since been made, it staff, though small, contained able and as the mother treated her daughter, and brilliant men. Mr. Speed, quick to it hurts a mother keenly until she can learn and quite willing to take proper advantage of his opportunities, found himself among men skillful in all that pertained to their profession. He profited greatly by their help and advice. He soon earned and received advancement to a position of responsibility and to only way in which she can hope for work of importance.

But Mr. Speed was already well prepared by his education and past experi- close her ears to complaints and her eyes ence for success in his new calling-a to faults and avoid giving advice or takcalling in which no knowledge, however attained, whether from books or through bound to arise to disturb the peace of observation or from others, can come the household Every man has a dim amiss or be otherwise than useful. Mr. distrust and jealousy toward his wife's Speed was born of distinguished ances- mother, and only time will wear it try in Kentucky in 1852. His father away. The mother-in-law has a very was Philip Speed, a well known banker different role to play, particularly if in Louisville and a brother of the James obliged to live with her son-in-law. She Speed who became attorney general in is often unjustly blamed and made to the first cabinet of President Lincoln, feel berself an intruder, her wishes and and his mother was Emma Keats, a niece natural desire to take the lead in houseof John Keats, the poet. It was early hold matters, which she understands decided for Mr. Speed that he should be and her daughter does not, are resented. a civil engineer, and to that end he was She is openly snubbed and persistently educated. Later he practiced his pro- slighted by nine out of ten sons-in-law,



fession with considerable success Louisville and thereabouts. He planned and superintended the making of streets and roads: he built sewers and railroads In 1876, when the Centennial commission was organized and, the exhibition held in Philadelphia, Mr. Speed became an assistant in the bureau of transportation in the United States government

It was in 1877 that he joined the staff of the New York World. Then, whether engaged in ordinary routine work or as brighter than rubbing with a piece of a correspondent sent to interview the Marquis of Lorne, then made the viceroy of Canada, and to describe his coming with his royal bride, or in the editorial discussion of events of importance, he did so well that when in 1879 the place set in the bottom. The insects will be became vacant he was offered and ac- attracted by the light, and circling cepted the position of managing editor. In this responsible post Mr. Speed remained four years. During the latter part of his service in that position he added to its duties the important ones of the publisher or business manager. It was no light task to thus carry on both departments of a great daily newspaper. but Mr. Speed has very satisfactory rec-

ollections of good work accomplished. Early in 1883 The World changed hands and Mr. Speed resigned and devoted himself for awhile to well earned Then he undertook a work to the and Poems" of his greatuncle, John Keats, and wrote a biography of him. These, the biography and the new edition of the "Letters and Poems," were published together in 1884. The work was exceedingly creditable to Mr. Speed's industry and skill and the bi-ography is likely to remain an authority and the final word concerning this great poet. Mr. Speed was secretary of the American exhibition in London in 1887. He was busy for many months while organizing this exhibition and afterward during its progress in London. After his return he was made editor of The American Magazine in 1889. Since then he has been a writer of miscellaneous matter for the daily press, the weekties and the magazines, and his observation, almost universal in its scope, and his skill in handling his subjects have made him a valuable and welcome con-tributor. W. M. BANGS.

Wars on Slight Pretexts. In considering the Chili matter it is

well to remember that some of the bloodiest wars in history have resulted from matters so trifling in themselves that the common sense of common men absolutely refused to accept them as reasons. In truth, the two nations fought because they were in fighting humor; the cause alleged was a mere pretext. Who can assign any substantial reason for Lovis Napoleon's begin-

ning the war on Prussia in 1870? when Italy was divided into many states. once carried off a bucket from a well in carving knife and fork is very well to an adjacent state. There was first a local fight about it, then a border fight. an ordinary whetstone such as a reaper and finally a war in which 10,000 lives uses for his scythe or sickel is the most were lost. At least three of Bonaparte's useful implement a carver can keep at great wars were made on pretexts so hand. One or two rubs on each side of triffing that no historian has been able a knife whets it up mightily, and then to figure out the exact cause. And so of two or three finishing touches from the many other wars. The moral is obvious: steel and the knife is in order to do most If Chili and the United States are to excellent execution. Carving with propfight, it will be simply because they are anxious to fight. The great republic has enjoyed a very long peace, it is full of young and hot blood, and its naval officers are secretly longing for a brush the pleasure those at his table feel in with somebody.

J. H. B. partaking of his good fare.



It would seem a harder task to be friends with one's son-in-law than with any other relation, for it is hard to see the daughter who has been the petted and caressed and irresponsible darling of the house pass from that life, where mother was everything, to her new home, where her new duties and new life put her upon the footing of a new being. No was a good school for a beginner. Its man can or is expected to treat his wife become accustomed to it. Her new relation is antagonistic from the beginning, more from habit of hearing mothers-in-law ridiculed and abused than anything, and he is determined that she shall not dominate him. The friendliness is to remember the difference between a husband and a mother, ing sides in the little things that are and it is no wonder that bitter enmity is engendered. The only safe rule for a mother-in-law to be friends with her daughter's husband is to efface her individuality as completely as possible and worship, or pretend to worship, the noble being who has married her daughter. Above all, she should never know anything about her son-in-law's shortcomings or late comings. Some people might call her an accomplice, but it is her only MOTHER-IN-LAW.

How to Make Hens Lay Every Day. Give each hen an ounce of fresh meat every day, and mix a small amount of red pepper with their food during the winter. Give them plenty of grain, lime and water, and keep them by

themselves. How to Clean Lamp Chimneys. Unless a chimney be very badly smoked

it is really very much better not to wash them. Nothing is better as a cleaner than an old newspaper. First dust off the chimney: then breathe into it and twist a piece of the paper into it until the inside is polished. Rub the outside with the paper after moistening with the breath. Many chimneys are broken in the wash basin, and besides particles of the towels with which they are wiped frequently cling to the chimneys and then catch fire after the lamp is lighted. Water, soap and towel make them no

Place an empty barrel smeared with tar among the fruit trees, with a light around it will stick in the tar.

How Some Short Words Are Pronounced. Gauntlet - gant-let, not gawnt-let. Haunt-hant, not hawnt. Height-hite, not highth. Heinous-hay-nus, not heenus. Instead-in-sted, not in-stid. Knew -knu, not knoo. Legend-led-gend, not le-gend. Many-men-ney, not manny. Mattress-as spelled, not mat-trass. Matron-ma-trun, not mat-tron. Minnte-(sixty seconds) min-it; (small) minute. Ne'er-for never, nare. Nephew nev-u, in England: elsewhere, nef-u accomplishment of which he had long looked forward. He edited the "Letters not obleege. Oblique—ob-leek, not not obleege. Oblique—ob-leek, not o-blike. Of—ov, except when compounded with there, here and where, which may be pronounced here-of. there-of and where-of.

> How Buckwheat Derived Its Name. The word is a corruption of beechvheat. It is so called from the similarity of the shape of its grains to the mast or nuts of the beech tree.

> How to Treat Burns and Scalds. Of all applications for a burn none is superior to a simple covering of wheat flour. This is always at hand, and while it requires no skill in using, it produces astonishing effects. The moisture produced upon the surface of a slight or deep burn is at once absorbed by the flour and forms a paste which shuts out the air. As tong as the fluid matters continue flowing they are absorbed and prevented from producing irritation, as they would do if kept from passing off by oily or resinous applications, while the greater the amount of these absorbed by the flour, the thicker the protective covering. Another advantage of the flour covering is that next to the surface it is kept moist and flexible. It can also be readily washed off without further irritation in removing. It may occasionally be washed off, very carefully when it has become matted and dry, and a new covering be sprinkled on.

How to Keep the Carving Knife Sharp. A carving knife needs to have a differ-Some soldiers of Modena, in the times ent kind of an edge from a razor. The steel which ordinarily accompanies a give a finishing touch to the edge, but





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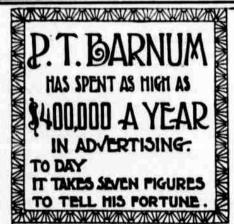
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